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of the 'democratic federation,' and at least three periodicals of a radically socialistic nature are supported, — viz., the monthly *Today*, and the weeklies *Justice* and *Christian socialist*, — while Hyndman's books, 'England for all,' 'The historical basis of socialism,' etc., have certainly attracted wide discussion, as have also the contributions of the poet Morris to the literature of socialism. American socialistic movements likewise receive entirely inadequate attention; and the impression is conveyed that there is practically no American socialism, — a most radical error.

One of the peculiarities of modern socialism is its unexpectedness wherever it makes its appearance. This is brought out in several places by Mr. Rae. Referring to German socialism, on p. 61 he says, "Professor Lorenz von Stein of Vienna, . . . who wrote an acute and thoughtful book on French communism in 1842, says in that work, that Germany, unlike France, and particularly England, had nothing to fear from socialism because Germany had no proletariat to speak of. Yet in twenty years we find Germany become suddenly the theatre of the most important and formidable embodiment of socialism that has anywhere appeared." This is a correct statement. Again and again it was said that communism was a French disease, from which Germany had nothing to fear; as her peace-loving, laborious, frugal, and contented laborers could never become infected with the poison of discontent. Now, to use a socialistic phrase, she leads the labor battalions of the world. Less than ten years since, Englishmen boasted that socialism was a continental plague, from which the free institutions of England, and the manly, self-reliant character of her sons, forever exempted the British Isle: now it is doubtful whether socialism has anywhere a more respectable following, and even the government is influenced by socialistic ideas. A tinge of socialism is diffusing itself over the institutions of England, the classic land of *laissez-faire*. And in America how proud has been our self-confidence! With what satisfaction have we pointed to our broad prairies, offering homes to all! With what contentment have we talked about the prosperity of the American laborer! With what scorn have we referred to the pauper labor of Europe! Surely no sane man could expect a social disease like socialism in the United States. But here it is, and it is nowhere making more rapid strides. The proof of this is on every hand. It is but necessary to open one's eyes, and watch the movements of the laboring

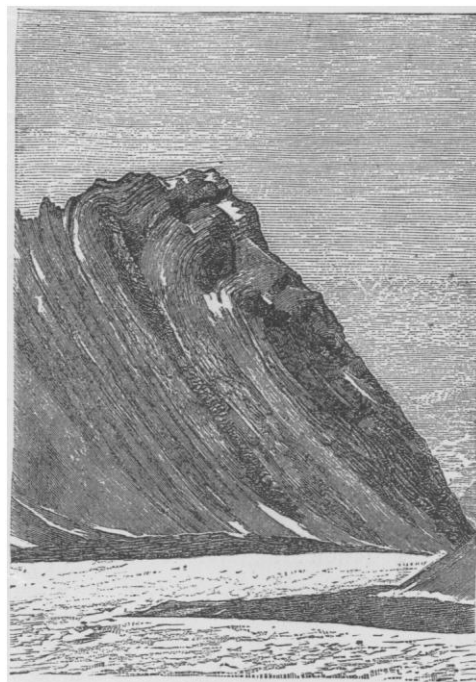
classes. Their parades, mottoes, labor-unions, newspapers, conventions, and congresses tell the tale; but of all these, Rae has little or nothing to say.

The book is timely, and it is unfortunate that our author did not do himself better justice in a more carefully prepared treatise.

THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

Das antlitz der erde. By E. SUESS. Abteilung i. Leipzig, *Freytag*, 1883. 310 p., illustr. 4°.

DR. EDUARD SUESS of Vienna, well known among geological readers for his original writings on the structural relations of earthquake disturbances and on mountain building, has in preparation a more general work on the 'Face of the earth,' in which he attempts, by a



OVERTURNED FOLD IN THE MAMRANG PASS.

critical review of recent studies, to correct a number of surviving errors, and prepare the groundwork for an unprejudiced view of dynamical geology. The first part of the work, already published, contains a discussion of motions in the outer crust of the earth, and of the structure and course of some of the larger

mountain ranges. Under the former heading there is an extended essay on the deluge, which has been printed apart, and briefer chapters on earthquakes, dislocations, and volcanoes. The second heading includes, thus far, only the Alpine system.

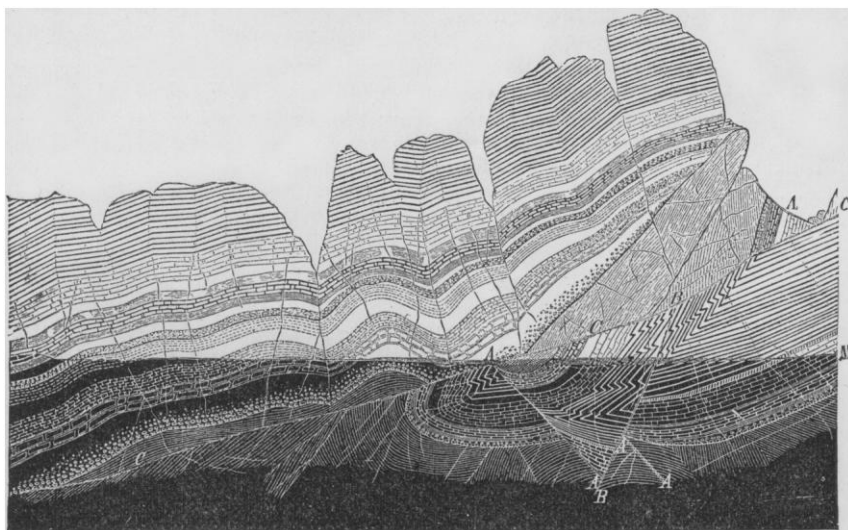
The work shows a broad acquaintance with the subject; and, in spite of its title, it is not a 'popular' book. Yet its style is much more attractive and readable than one usually expects in a geological essay. Among the more novel topics, there may be mentioned the brief account of Fischer's and Hann's studies of the deformation of the ocean's surface by continental attraction; a summary of the evidence

*A POPULAR WORK ON AMERICAN
NATURAL HISTORY.*

Tenants of an old farm, leaves from the note-book of a naturalist. By HENRY C. MCCOOK, D.D. New York, Fords, Howard, and Hulbert, 1885. 456+4 p., illustr. 8°.

SCIENTIFIC men are accustomed to consider themselves an exclusive body. They collect bits of knowledge, which they seem to look upon as their private property, and, either wisely or unwisely, spend their time making observations, and rigidly describing them for scientific ears, with no attempt to put the material within reach of the ordinary mind. The result is, that the

popular books of science, from which the general reader must get his information, are usually compiled by persons who have never seen what they are describing, but have obtained their information entirely from others. A book like the one before us is therefore of special value, for we have in it a popular account of scientific subjects by one who has himself observed every



RESTORATION OF A DISTURBED REGION OF PALEOZOIC ROCKS IN BELGIUM.

contradicting the often quoted elevation of the Chilian coast in the earthquakes of 1822, 1835, and 1837; the series of forms developed in an eruptive region by deeper and deeper denudation; and the relations of the curved trends of the Alpine system to the generally northward tangential thrust that produced it.

A moderate number of well-executed cuts, and several long lists of authorities, add to the value of the work. The first of the illustrations here copied shows an overturned fold on the Mamrang pass, in the north-western Himalaya: the second is a restoration, by Cornet and Briart, of a greatly disturbed region of paleozoic rocks in Belgium, over part of which cretaceous strata are laid unconformably. Of the three great faults, *AA* is the oldest, and *CC* the youngest.

thing he describes. The scientific statements of the author are not only reliable, but, coming directly from nature, they still retain evidence of direct contact with life, which is so sure to disappear with too many repetitions; and when, further, these statements are put in a form to appeal to the general reader, we may be sure of an addition, perhaps not to science, but to the knowledge of the reading public.

The author informs us, that under the persuasions of friends, and rather against his own inclination, the plan of the book is colloquial in form. What the book might otherwise have been cannot be said, but the persuasion of friends seems here to have had a happy effect. The desirable quality of a popular scientific book is to obtain as many readers as possible, and thus spread the knowledge widely. However interesting facts of natural history